

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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FRIDAY MORNING,
APRIL 23, 1915.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

An Ungrateful
Constituency

MILLIONS of dozens of eggs are being shipped from China to the United States and Canada, and now word comes from the Pacific Coast that thousands of small farmers in the poultry business are being forced to the wall as a result of that provision in the Underwood tariff act placing eggs on the free list. Theoretically everyone should be allowed to buy food products in the cheapest market. The high cost of living must be reduced, come what may. Fresh eggs can be bought in the Chinese ports at one and a half to three cents per dozen. Five cents a dozen amounts to famine prices in the Orient for this favorite American breakfast fruit.

So much for theory. In practice a very large number of small farmers who have maintained good homes, and have been good citizens, and have lived according to American standards now suddenly find that their livelihood is gone and the monetary value of their few hundreds, or few thousands of dollars invested in poultry farms is disappearing, because the Californian two-cent egg cannot compete with the Chinese eggs, worth two cents a dozen.

The free entry of Chinese eggs into the American market has not helped the Chinese poultry raisers. Eggs are still two cents a dozen over there. The traders and importers, however, have reaped fortunes while the American poultry farmers have had to go out of business.

This brilliant stroke of Democratic tariff legislation has merely created half a dozen egg millionaires in the place of ten or twenty thousand farmers who were making a decent living from a small investment, but must now scrap their capital and turn to something else.

It has not reduced the cost of living to any extent but has rather forced the city business man to take his fried instead of soft boiled. There is too much speculation about a soft boiled egg that was born in China. And so all that the great Democratic party has gained through this masterly effort to reduce the high cost of the American breakfast table is a generous, whole-souled, American damn rumbling from the combined throat and gullet of producer and consumer all the way from San Diego to Puget Sound.

The Feat In Prospect

HOW much of a feat it will be if the F-4 is finally brought again to the surface, as she undoubtedly will be, is attested by the Army and Navy Journal, the current issue of which says:

"If the Navy succeeds in this it will accomplish a feat which will attract world-wide attention in naval circles. None of the nations that has had similar accidents by which submarines have gone to the bottom in such deep water has ever been able to bring the unfortunate craft to the surface. Early this year the British submarine A-7 met with a similar accident, going to the bottom with eleven officers and men on January 16 off Devonport. It was nine days before the submarine was located at the depth of 138 feet. With all its appliances, the British navy worked until March 6, when the task of raising the submarine was given up. She still lies on the bottom of the sea, although she is in not much more than half as deep water as the American submarine F-4. The authorities of other navies do not believe that the American submarine can be raised even with the new appliances which have been developed during the past five or six months."

K. of K. News Leak

IS the British censor as much of a fool as everybody thinks he is? Recently both British and American newspapers—the latter through the London dispatches—have been full of accounts of the shortage of ammunition and men in Great Britain. Nobody seems to consider whether or not these stories are true. Except within the past month there has been no time since the beginning of the war when more than five hundred thousand British soldiers have been on the firing line. The only really big actions in which the British have been engaged are the retreat from Mons, the twin battles of the Marne and the Aisne, the fight at Ypres, the recent encounter at Neuve Chapelle and the still more recent surge forward at Zillebeck. The first three fights took place so long ago that even the tardy British must have had ample time to replace the ammunition then expended. In the intervals there have been no serious engagements, the war being confined, as far as the British are concerned, to exchanges between snipers in the opposing trenches.

In other words, the ammunition made by the British factories and purchased in America have been accumulating for at least six months. Furthermore, at the beginning of the struggle, Lord Kitchener realized that the factories in England could not supply the necessary ammunition for small arms and the heavier guns. So he ordered arsenals big enough to meet the shortage. These new arsenals were completed four months ago and doubtless have been turning out munitions of every kind and description night and day, every day in the week, ever since. And all this irrespective of the tremendous shipments from America and from the immense plant of the Ross Brothers in Canada.

Japan, who is also in the ammunition business, doubtless, has received and filled further orders. Why then, the cry of famine of men and guns?

Is it to mislead the Germans? No one knows but Lord Kitchener and the army council exactly how many men there are in the new armies. The number has been variously estimated at one to two millions. From a British source—not the "Eye Witness"—it is stated that Great Britain's new legions, exclusive of colonial troops and the men of General Sir Ian Hamilton's Home Army for the defense of the United Kingdom for any possible raid, amount to three million men. Still the London papers report almost daily that England is having trouble in raising and equipping her new battalions.

A pertinent question arises. Why are such stories allowed to get by the censor? A few weeks ago the report was spread that it had been the British war minister himself, who had allowed the "news" to be circulated that a Russian army has been transported to Belgium via Scotland and England, just at the time when Von Kluck was threatening Paris. It has been stated that the story deceived the German commander long enough to make him hesitate. It is very possible that the story of shortage of men and ordnance stores is just such another yarn. It is generally understood in England that Lord Kitchener has prepared hospital accommodations for hundreds of thousands of wounded in anticipation of his "beginning" the war in May.

The indications are that K. of K. is a good newspaperman as well as a good soldier, and knows the value of publicity. Everything of value to the enemy he suppresses, but he allows the censor to send along such tales as the Russian "coup" and the lack of arms and of new soldiers. This seems to answer the question that the British censor is not as much of a fool as the public thinks him.

Raising Revenue

AS soon as the next congress meets, if not before, the live question before the country will be the raising of additional revenue to meet a large treasury deficit. The deficit, according to the Washington Post, will amount to \$100,000,000, probably, by the time congress meets.

There are three ways in which the problem may be solved. One of these is to readjust the tariff law. By this method it would be possible not only to raise additional revenue, but to give protection to American industries which would preserve prosperity after the war is over. As part of the plan, the provision for free sugar could be repealed, partially lifting the blight from Louisiana and saving the treasury about \$45,000,000, which soon will be lost.

If this plan calls for the abandonment of the Democratic party's fetish of free trade, there are two other methods of raising revenue, either of which might be followed. Since there is an income tax bearing on only a small percentage of the people, there is no reason why the levy should not be made more extensive. Incomes of \$3000 are now exempted. All that would be necessary would be to lower the exemption to \$1000. A majority of the people would then pay the tax, leading them to take a greater interest in governmental administration and expenditures. The fact that all the persons thus taxed would probably vote against the party that made the additional levy should not restrain altruistic statesmen from their duty.

The third method would be the issuance of bonds. This would merely mean the utilization of the nation's credit. If the issue of bonds were large enough and an era of improvement and development were inaugurated the whole country would benefit. The 1916 campaign will be in sight as the party in power undertakes to solve the financial problem and make its choice of methods. It will be interesting, therefore, to see with what political courage the party meets the issue.

Tokio Versus Peking

AS conflicting as the official war reports from Paris and Berlin are the reports on the nature of the Japanese demands upon China that come from Peking and Tokio. The representatives of the various American missionary societies in China have cabled that the demands threaten the safety of China now and the safety of American ultimately, while, in a direct statement cabled this month to the Independent, of New York, Count Okuma, the Japanese premier, says:

The unreasoning and suspicion in the United States in connection with Japan's negotiations at Peking are based on misunderstanding and misinformation scattered broadcast by interested mischief makers.

When the negotiations are disclosed it will be found:

That Japan has not infringed the rights of other nations.

That Japan has adhered strictly to the principle of equal opportunity.

That Japan is not attempting to secure a monopoly over China.

That Japan is not attempting to create a protectorate over China.

That Japan is not seeking to secure in China any advantage which does not accord with the Anglo-Japanese alliance or with any treaties or undertakings with the United States.

We have fully informed the United States and other interested powers as to Japan's purposes.

We believe that they are satisfied.

The negotiations between Japan and China are nearing a satisfactory conclusion.

I am now willing to state publicly through the Independent that Japan is quite confident of the rectitude and good faith of her position.

Japan is merely seeking to settle outstanding troublesome questions in a way looking toward permanent peace and good understanding.

Okuma On Japan In China

EITHER America is getting an altogether erroneous idea of the scope of the Japanese demands in China, or the Japanese premier, Count Okuma, out-Januses any diplomat before the world today. The current issue of the Saturday Evening Post contains the latest interview with Count Okuma, from the pen of Samuel G. Blythe, in which the veteran democrat of Japan reiterates in language as direct as English can be made the statement that Japan is not desirous of anything from China which conflicts with the status of the Asiatic Republic as a self-governing state or which threatens the treaty rights of other powers.

The Japanese premier does claim, however, that the geographical position of Japan in relation to China gives the former trade advantages which are to be developed to the utmost, but emphasizes that these advantages are geographic and ethnological, and not political.

Asked by Mr. Blythe whether Japan did not regard itself as the natural mediator between East and West, Count Okuma said:

It is my opinion that Japan is and must be the natural mediator between the East and the West; and for these reasons: There is always a place where the extreme East meets the extreme West. Japan is that place. A thousand years ago the Japanese, an island people, began to get the benefits of Chinese civilization. And later there came the Indian civilization. We assimilated that and adapted ourselves to it. Still later—two or three hundred years ago—the West began to come to us; and finally your own Commodore Perry arrived, and with him the new era in Japan began.

New then, it is the common impression that all higher civilization comes from the West. Assuming this to be so, then it is also true that Western civilization, coming east, stopped in Japan—just as Eastern civilization, coming west, stopped in Japan. Here, in our country, was the meeting point. We have assimilated and are assimilating Western civilization. We have assimilated Eastern civilization. We are the meeting point for the East and the West; and though we, of course, are not Western, we have in a measure the Western view, as also, we have the Eastern view.

Wherefore, as the higher civilization—as it is considered—comes from the West, and has come and stopped in Japan, as it did stop, then it is our place to extend that Western civilization to the East, which, from our nature and our early experiences and education, we are best fitted to do. Behind us is the teeming East and before us is the progressive West. East meets West in us; and it is our place, as I conceive it, to be the mediator between the two.

Outlining Japan's general attitude toward China, after disclaiming an intention on the part of Japan to inaugurate a "Monroe Doctrine" for the Orient or to advance the "Asia for Asiatics" cause, the Premier said:

No nation can remain at a commercial standstill. Every nation must progress or retrograde, so far as commerce is concerned. We have now reached a point in Japan where we feel that the time has arrived for the proper realization for ourselves of the tremendous advantages offered to us by the vast territory of China, and we also feel that we are peculiarly fitted for commercial dealings with that nation.

There is no disposition on the part of Japan to try to set up a commercial monopoly in China; nor is there any disposition to look askance at any nation that may secure trade with China. Our position is that we, the Japanese, are peculiarly placed in regard to trade and business relations with China; that we have certain natural advantages; and that it is due to us, by ourselves, that we shall secure the fullest measure of return for those advantages. In other words, we do not protest if other nations shall secure what they are entitled to, and expect them to do so; but we, for our part, intend to have what we are entitled to, also.

China falls naturally within the commercial sphere of Japan. I repeat that we have no designs on the territorial integrity of that country and no plans for closing the open door; but certain phases of our relations with China have long been left in an indeterminate situation owing to a variety of causes, and it has appeared to us that this is a right and proper time to establish permanently our own position there, and to insist on what we consider are the benefits we should have, owing to our natural advantages.

Our trade with China is large and is constantly growing. China is a near-by customer and a most desirable one. We need outlets for our goods, and there is no outlet so conveniently situated and so people with whom we can trade with greater ease and satisfaction. Of course we consider China our particular province, but not in any territorial sense. It is merely that we have a very good customer, whom we understand and who understands us, living close to our place of production. Naturally and properly we intend not only to persuade that customer to buy as much from us as we can induce him to, but we intend to take every legitimate step to promote that market for ourselves and to crush it wherever possible.

We are not trying to stifle competition; but we are striving to make competition unavailing by fostering and building up that market, and by carefully safeguarding our rights and privileges therein. We want no territory in China. What we want in trade in China—that, and nothing more; and that is what we are endeavoring to secure and maintain and expand.

Replying to a direct question of the probability or the possibility of war between the United States and Japan, the head of the Japanese government was emphatic:

There never was a war party in Japan. There never was any real war sentiment in Japan. And neither exists now. If you will refresh your memory concerning this talk of war, or if you will examine into its origin, you will find that no single phase or phrase of it originated in Japan. There never has been a responsible agitation for war in this country—war between Japan and the United States, I mean. What there has been was the echo of agitation and war talk that began in your country.

How could there be war between Japan and the United States? Your country will never be the aggressor and Japan never will be. What, then, could or would start a war? If you will look into history you will find that Japan never has begun a war until war was forced on Japan as the last alternative. There has been an idea, based to some extent on the old stories of the samurai, that the Japanese are a warlike, belligerent people.

Who talks of war between Japan and the United States? Not your government. Not my government. Who will be the aggressor? Not your government. Not my government. Are the relations of two peoples whose friendship is not only cordial but traditional to be disturbed by sensationalists and rumor-mongers, and jingoism and a yellow press? I do not think so. No intelligent person in Japan thinks so. And I am quite confident that the same opinion prevails in America.

Chiropractics evidently covers a multitude of sins, if a bill to check it will prevent both massage and Christian Science—mental as well as physical lullabies, as it were.

Looking To the Future

THERE is not today, and never was, any real opposition to the ideal dreamed of by many Honoluluans years ago, put into concrete form by J. Mulford Robinson and defended and advocated ever since by every organization in Honolulu with altruistic desires to improve the city generally, the ideal of the completion of the Civic Center by the use of the Irwin property for the almost-in-sight federal building. There never was any real opposition to the plan. The suggestion feebly raised at various times that this location is "too far from the center of town" was never seriously advanced nor treated seriously, a matter of a hundred yards in a city that stretches seven or eight miles being quite too trifling.

There are a few Honoluluans who have urged the purchase by the government of alternate sites. At the present time one such alternate survives, this being the Spreckels Site, which has all the disadvantages mentioned against the Irwin Site with none of its advantages. The advocacy of the Spreckels Site is one of immediate business only. Its advocates raise no other arguments. They are content to have no others. The owners of the land and the owners of adjacent property desire to locate the million-dollar building on that site, the former in expectation that the adjacent property will advance in value. Consideration of the future appearance of Honolulu enters into their calculations not a whit.

In this connection, a bit of the history of the City of Washington is worth repeating, evidence that even General Washington had to fight the for-the-moment men in order to give to his country a city that is famous today as the most beautiful capital of the world.

In the current National Geographical Magazine, "Washington: Its Beginning, Its Growth, and Its Future," are dealt with by William Howard Taft, who says:

If General Washington, at a time when his country was a little hemmed-in nation, boasting but a single seaboard, with a population of only five million, and with a credit so bad that let sales, lotteries, and borrowing upon the personal security of individuals had to be resorted to in order to finance the new capital, could look to the future and understand that it was his duty to build for the centuries to come and for a great nation, how much more should we do so now?

And, if it be necessary for the people to look to the future of the world's most beautiful capital, how much more necessary is it for Honoluluans to look to the future of this city, which could, with a minimum of concerted community effort, be made the most beautiful small city in all the world?

Continuing, Mr. Taft says:

In those days there were men—plenty in congress and out—who bitterly opposed provisions for the future of the Capital City. To them the old doctrine of letting each generation provide for its own needs outweighed every other consideration; but a grateful nation rejoices today that the wisdom of the Father of his Country prevailed, and that the National Capital was built for us as well as for the people of his generation. If we are grateful that Washington made provision for the century ahead of him, how much the more should we be careful to provide for the century ahead of us!

Now is the time for Honolulu, with the future in view, to give voice to the practically unanimous desire that the growth of the City Beautiful be not blocked but be hastened through the development of the Civic Center plan for the proper location of the federal building in relation to the territorial public buildings and the favored site for a city hall. Whatever obligations there have been to keep hands off and permit the selection of the site to be made by the treasury department officials without further interference have been removed by the undeniable activities of the Spreckels Site dealers.

Military Needs

GEN. FRANCIS V. GREENE, U. S. A., retired, has contributed a timely book to the Nation on "The Present Military Situation in the United States," recently issued by Charles Scribner's Sons. General Greene is a soldier with a Civil War record and with experience in the Spanish and Philippine wars and as an observer in the Russo-Turkish war, but writes as a patriot as well as a fighter.

His comments on the American treatment of the Japanese comes at an opportune time, with the possibility of a revival of anti-Japanese sentiment on the Pacific Coast resultant from the tense situation developing in the Orient. General Greene reviews the California agitation and comes to the opinion that a little more of the same treatment of the Japanese would force the hand of the pacifists in Japan and precipitate war. He says:

If, as a result of our supreme folly in dealing with Japan as we do not deal with other nations, the Japanese shall be goaded into war with us regardless of its ultimate consequences to them, the first blow would probably be struck by Japan before any declaration of war; it would be dealt with a swiftness and a certainty of which our people have no conception, and according to a definite plan carefully prepared in advance.

He explains what their plan of campaign might well be, and thinks that our people should understand these facts so that "we may think that it becomes us to treat the Japanese with the same politeness that they treat us and that we show to other nations."

Concluding, General Greene sums up this way: "Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just. Aye, true indeed! But quarrels there yet will be. And no nation unarmed can enforce its quarrels, however just."

Perhaps we are going to hear all about the inside of those little transactions that have tied up the local brewing interest with the saloons, or the saloons with the brewery, whichever it is. There is much going on that cannot stand the light test and the row inside the brewing circles may bring out what so many have known but none could prove. Where there is so much foam there is beer, that is certain.

60 TEACHERS SEEK
LOCAL POSITIONSPromotion In Store For Pedagogues From Other Islands—
Work For Normal Graduates

Sixty teachers employed in public schools on the islands outside of Oahu have signified their desire to be transferred to schools on this island. That is, Superintendent of Public Instruction H. W. Kinney has thus far received applications from that many teachers who seek promotion. These are in response to the letters recently sent to all the teachers, asking them their plans as to whether they intended to follow school work next year or if they desired to be changed to other schools.

Superintendent Kinney some time ago decided to hold all vacant positions in Oahu schools for worthy and capable teachers from outside districts who want the more desirable positions in the city. In past years malnourished teachers from the mainland have been given the local positions.

It is estimated that the increase in school attendance at the beginning of the new term next September will make it necessary for the department to employ more new teachers on Oahu than the number of applications thus far received.

There will be thirty graduates from the Normal school in June. All but two of these have signified their intention of engaging in school work and they will be offered positions. Of the class of thirty, six of the girls are capable of taking charge of domestic science work. Many of the young men who will graduate have received excellent instruction in vocational training. The six girls will be offered positions as teachers in domestic science in as many schools in the other islands. Positions as instructors in vocational training will be given the four boys graduates. In this way Superintendent Kinney hopes in time to establish a full corps of instructors in domestic science and vocational training from among graduates of the territorial Normal school.

An effort is also being made to have grammar school graduates enter the normal school instead of the high school. A normal school certificate, it is pointed out, assures the holder of a profession and a good position upon finishing Normal school work. This argument has been well received by pupils in the grammar grades and high school to whom Superintendent Kinney has talked during the past year. As a result it is believed the registration at the Normal school next year will show a decided increase over past years.

NOTED PARTY TO
VISIT SCHOOLSDepartment Now Arranging Program In Honor of Coming of
Congressional Visitors

Members of the congressional party now speeding across the continent in the first lap of their journey to Hawaii are to be given a real welcome by the teachers and pupils of the public schools of Oahu. Superintendent Kinney of the department of public instruction and W. B. Farrington of the Ad Club held a conference yesterday and discussed plans for the event. Mr. Kinney will not be in Honolulu when the visitors arrive, having made arrangements some time ago to be in Hilo early next month on important business that cannot now be set aside.

However, Inspector George S. Raymond will represent the department. Though a program has not been decided upon as yet, plans have progressed far enough to announce that the principal exercises will be held at Kaulani school, Mpa. N. L. D. Fraser, principal. Mrs. Mary Gunn, supervising principal for Oahu, as usual will assume charge of the details of the program, and already has a tentative program mapped out that promises to prove a revelation to the visitors.

The exercises are to be held May 6. At their conclusion the visitors will be taken to the Royal school, where a fully organized municipal government is maintained and operated by the students. From there the guests will be taken to the Normal school, where the work will be explained and where the women members of the party will be the guests of the domestic science class of the Normal school, who will serve a luncheon.

STEAMSHIP MINNESOTA
STILL IS WEDGED FAST

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) SEATTLE, April 23.—After eleven days of salvage work, the Great Northern steamship Minnesota is still wedged fast on a ledge of the Inland Sea. Examination has disclosed that her stem was broken by the force of the collision. The cargo is being lightered, but it is believed that ten thousand tons of Manchurian maize in the forward hold will be a total loss. Eighty-four of the cabin passengers will be transferred to the Tenyo Maru and the Manchuria, and carried to San Francisco.